

# The Montana Office of Public Instruction Families in Transition Program

## Definition of Family in Transition

The term "family in transition" refers to individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.

Under the law a child may qualify as homeless if he/she is:

- Living in an emergency shelter, domestic violence shelter, or transitional housing.
- Living in a motel or hotel due to economic hardship.
- Living in a car, park, public place, bus or train station, abandoned building, or other structure not meant for housing.
- Doubled up with relatives or friends due to a loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason.

*Children who are not living with a parent or legal guardian may be considered a homeless, unaccompanied youth if their living situation meets one of the four definitions listed above.*

**If you or someone you know is living in one of these situations, contact your local school district for assistance with services in your school and your community.**



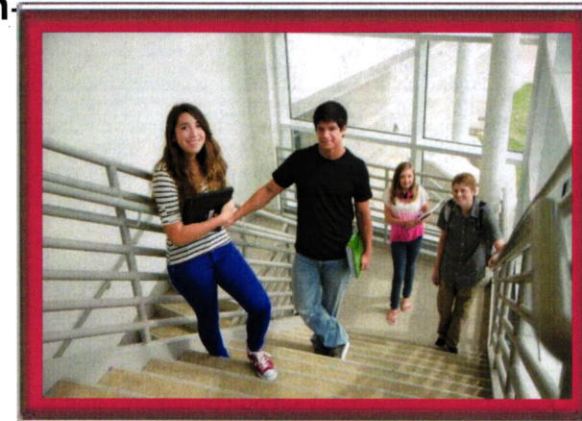
The Office of Public Instruction is committed to equal opportunity and non-discriminatory access to all our programs and services.

For more information or to file a complaint, contact Tom Antonick, OPI Title IX/EEO Coordinator at 406-444-3161 or [tanonick@mt.gov](mailto:tanonick@mt.gov)

## Educational Rights of Eligible Students

### They Have Rights to:

- Immediate enrollment in school, even if the student does not have required paperwork.
- Continue attending the school in which they were enrolled when they became homeless, the last school attended, or the school closest to their temporary residence.
- Remain in the sequence of schools with their peers when homelessness is longer than one school year.
- Receive transportation to and from school.
- Automatic enrollment for free meals at school without proof of income.
- Automatic qualification for Title I services, even if the student is enrolled in a non-Title I school.
- Receive all school-based services for which they qualify.
- Participate in all programs and activities offered to other students, including athletics, music, clubs, and other extracurricular activities.
- Have their parents participate in and attend school events and activities.
- Challenge decisions on homeless status or services made by schools and districts through a dispute/grievance procedure.



## Tips for Parents

- Make sure your child arrives at school on time every day. Children who miss school miss out on important learning activities.
- Make sure your child gets eight to ten hours of sleep every night. Children who are well rested learn more.
- Read to your child every day. Reading is the key to success in school. Talk to your child's teacher or school librarian about books you can read together.
- Talk with your child's school about your living situation. Your child may qualify for additional help through other programs and resources available at the school.
- Talk to your child's teacher. The more a teacher knows about your child the more they can help them succeed.
- Get involved in your child's education. Your child's teacher and school can talk with you about how to become an active part of the school community.





Educating displaced children and youth in Montana presents many unique challenges due to the nature of our state. Most of our school districts are small and rural with dedicated staff members filling multiple roles. Our communities have few resources or services designed to meet the needs of families and youth experiencing homelessness, such as emergency shelters, transitional housing, or soup kitchens. Despite these challenges, our educators and communities work tirelessly to meet the needs of Montana's most vulnerable children.

The Office of Public Instruction (OPI) provides training and technical assistance to school districts and local homeless liaisons. The OPI also provides information and awareness materials to educators, nonprofits, shelter providers, and other interested community members throughout the state of Montana.

The OPI's McKinney-Vento Program is located in the 1300 11th Avenue building, Helena, Montana, in the Federal Programs Unit. The purpose of this program is to ensure that every homeless child and youth in Montana has equal access to the same free, appropriate public education as provided to other children and youth in Montana schools.

#### Montana Office of Public Instruction

Heather Denny  
State Coordinator for Homeless Education  
hdenny@mt.gov, 406-444-2036

Jack O'Connor  
Federal Grants Unit Director  
[joconnor2@mt.gov](mailto:joconnor2@mt.gov), 406-444-3083

03/05/2020

## National Center for Homeless Education At the SERVE Center

The National Center for Homeless Education (NCHE) provides research, resources, and information enabling communities to address the educational needs of children experiencing homelessness. Funded by the U.S. Department of Education, NCHE serves as a clearinghouse of information for people seeking to remove or overcome educational barriers and to improve educational opportunities and outcomes for children and youth experiencing homelessness. The NCHE also supports educators and service providers through producing training and awareness materials and providing training at regional and national conferences and events.

Contact the NCHE helpline at 1-800-308-2145 or [homeless@serve.org](mailto:homeless@serve.org).

**District Liaison Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**School Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address** \_\_\_\_\_

**City, State, Zip** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone** \_\_\_\_\_

**Fax** \_\_\_\_\_

**Email** \_\_\_\_\_

Place your school district logo here

## Montana Office of Public Instruction

### Families in Transition

**McKinney-Vento**  
ESEA Title IX, Part A



[opi.mt.gov](http://opi.mt.gov)

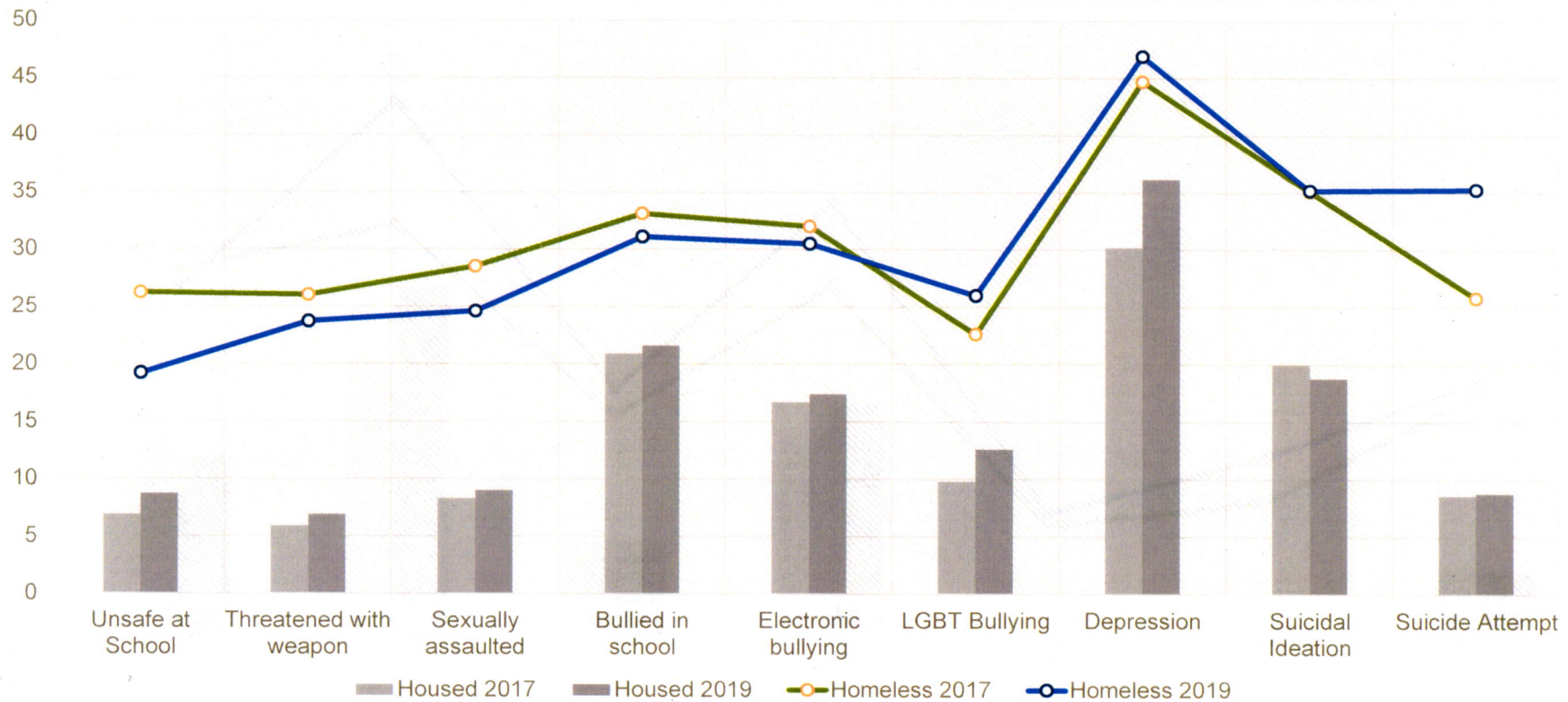
Elsie Arntzen  
State Superintendent of Schools  
Montana Office of Public Instruction  
PO Box 202501  
Helena, MT 59620-2501  
406-444-3095  
Toll-free: 1-888-231-9393

<b>School District</b>	<b>18-19 Final Hmlss Count</b>	<b>19-20 Ongoing Hmlss Count</b>	<b>18-19 MV Grant</b>	<b>19-20 MV Grant</b>
Poplar	81	32		
Wolf Point	7	0		
Frazer	0	0		
Brockton	51	8		
Lame Deer	174	48	\$12,716	\$12,006
Ashland	22	14		
Hardin	99	82		\$4,694
Lodge Grass	0	0		
Wyola	0	0		
Pryor	0	0		
Hays Lodge-Pole	89	73	\$6,786	\$3,312
Dodson	0	7		
Box Elder	0	0		
Rocky Boy	57	107		
Browning	307	191	\$17,160	\$17,834
Heart Butte	88	*		
Polson	25	15		
Ronan	86	73		\$5,934
Arlee	46	31		\$2,967
St. Ignatius	130	92		
Dixon	*	0		
Hot Springs	0	0		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1264</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>\$36,662</b>	<b>\$46,747</b>

\* Fewer than 3 students identified as homeless

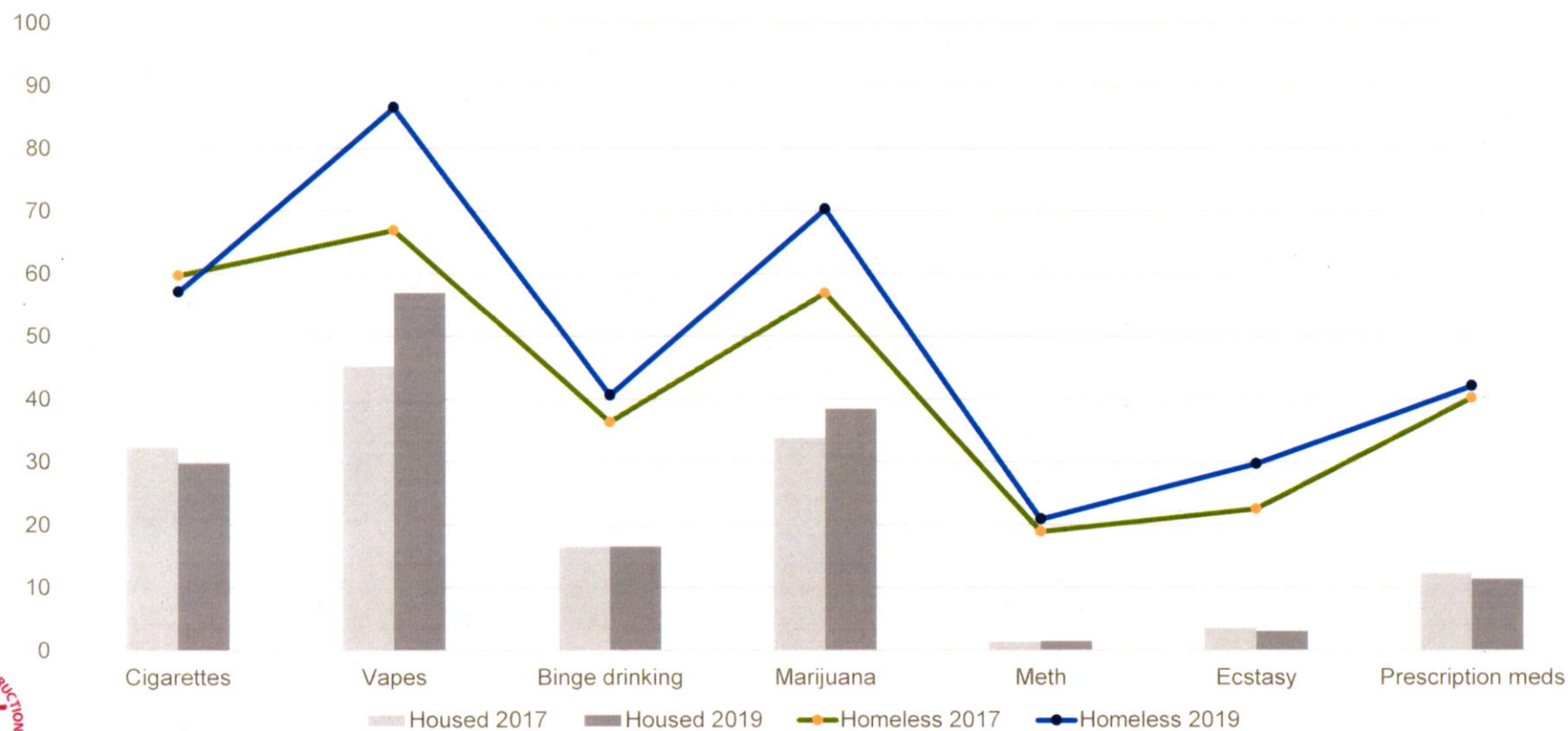


# SELF-REPORTED RISK FACTORS (YRBS)





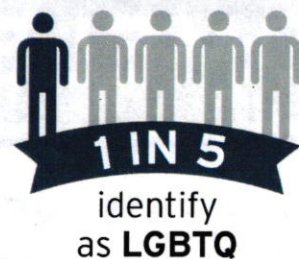
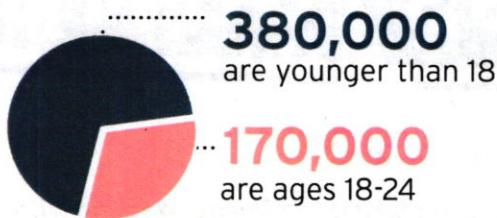
# SELF-REPORTED SUBSTANCE ABUSE (YRBS)



## NUMBER OF HOMELESS\* YOUNG PEOPLE

**550,000**  
PER YEAR

\* Homelessness lasting longer than one week



# HOMELESS YOUTH & SEXUAL VIOLENCE

**Y**oung people who are homeless also are often sexually assaulted. You can help by listening to youth who have been harmed by homelessness and sexual violence. Your support can make a positive difference in their lives over time.

## RUNAWAY YOUTH



**1 IN 3 RUNAWAYS**  
have been forced  
to perform a sexual  
act against their will



**12.4 TO 13.9 YEARS OLD**  
was the average age range  
of first leaving home

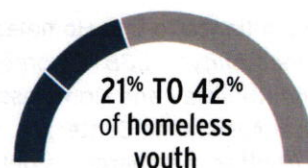
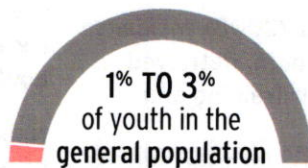


**46% OF LGBTQ YOUTH**  
run away because of  
family rejection of sexual  
orientation or gender identity



Rates of major depression,  
conduct disorder, and  
post-traumatic stress  
disorder are **3 TIMES HIGHER**  
among runaway youth

## HOMELESS YOUTH



PERCENTAGE REPORTING SEXUAL ABUSE

**1 IN 3 TEENS ON THE STREET**

WILL BE **LURED INTO**  
**PROSTITUTION**  
WITHIN



**48**  
HOURS  
OF  
LEAVING  
HOME

**MORE THAN 1 IN 3**  
**HOMELESS YOUTH ENGAGE**  
**IN SURVIVAL SEX. OF THEM:**



**82%** trade sex for money



**48%** trade sex for food  
or a place to stay



**22%** trade sex for drugs



**LGBTQ YOUTH ARE**  
**3X MORE LIKELY**  
TO HAVE ENGAGED  
IN SURVIVAL SEX

**32%**

of homeless youth  
have attempted suicide





# HOMELESS YOUTH & SEXUAL VIOLENCE

## ABOUT THIS INFOGRAPHIC

This infographic is a companion piece to *Linking the Roads: Working with Youth Who Experience Homelessness and Sexual Violence*. It uses the term "homeless youth" to include ages 12-24. Identity, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, and cultural values can affect how youth react to the traumas they experience from sexual violence and homelessness. All other terminology is taken from the references below. To access a copy of the guide, go to [www.nsvrc.org/publications](http://www.nsvrc.org/publications).

## REFERENCES

### NUMBER OF HOMELESS YOUNG PEOPLE

Cray, A., Miller, K., & Durso, L. E. (2013). *Seeking shelter: The experiences and unmet needs of LGBT homeless youth*. Retrieved from the Center for American Progress: <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/lgbt/reports/2013/09/26/75746/seeking-shelter-the-experiences-and-unmet-needs-of-lgbt-homeless-youth/>

National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2008). *Incidence and vulnerability of LGBTQ homeless youth*. Retrieved from the Runaway and Homeless Youth Training and Technical Assistance Center: <https://rhyttac.memberclicks.net/assets/docs/Resources/resources%20-%20lgbtq%20brief.pdf>

### RUNAWAY YOUTH

The Administration on Children, Youth and Families. (2002). *Sexual abuse among homeless adolescents: Prevalence, correlates, and sequelae*. Retrieved from [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/sex\\_abuse\\_hmless.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/sex_abuse_hmless.pdf)

Durso, L. E., & Gates, G. J. (2012). *Serving our youth: Findings from a national survey of service providers working with lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless*. Retrieved from The Williams Institute: <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Durso-Gates-LGBT-Homeless-Youth-Survey-July-2012.pdf>

National Network for Youth. (n.d.). *Consequences of youth homelessness*. Retrieved from [http://www.nn4youth.org/system/files/IssueBrief\\_Youth\\_Homelessness.pdf](http://www.nn4youth.org/system/files/IssueBrief_Youth_Homelessness.pdf)

### HOMELESS YOUTH

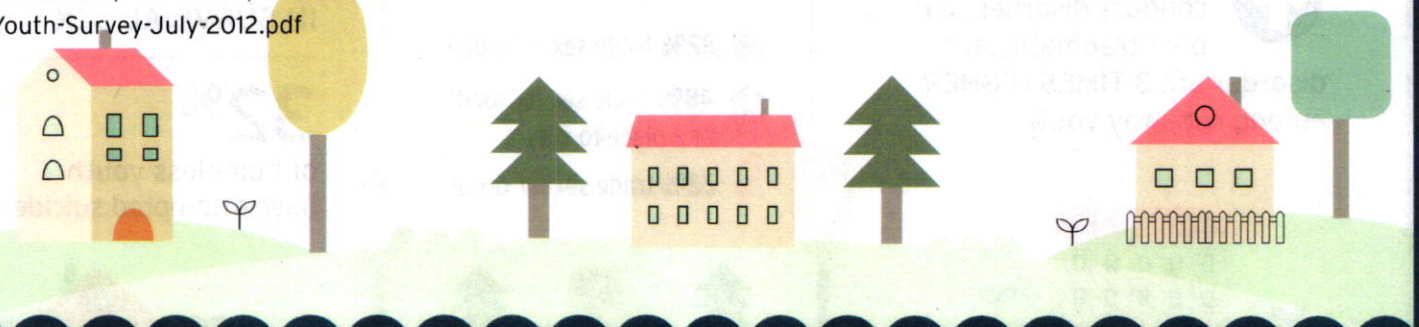
The Administration on Children, Youth and Families. (2002). *Sexual abuse among homeless adolescents: Prevalence, correlates, and sequelae*. Retrieved from [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/sex\\_abuse\\_hmless.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/sex_abuse_hmless.pdf)

National Network for Youth. (n.d.). *Consequences of youth homelessness*. Retrieved from [http://www.nn4youth.org/system/files/IssueBrief\\_Youth\\_Homelessness.pdf](http://www.nn4youth.org/system/files/IssueBrief_Youth_Homelessness.pdf)

Cray, A., Miller, K., & Durso, L. E. (2013). *Seeking shelter: The experiences and unmet needs of LGBT homeless youth*. Retrieved from the Center for American Progress: <http://www.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/LGBTHomelessYouth.pdf>

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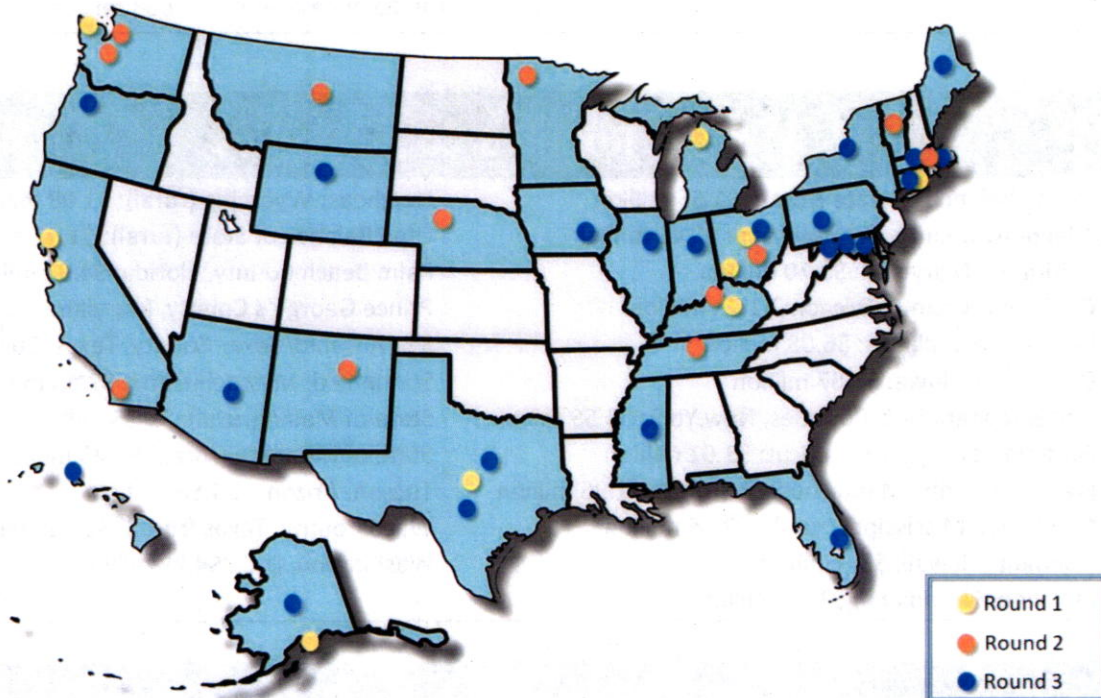


## Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program

HUD, its federal partners, and youth with lived experience of homelessness designed the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP) to drastically reduce the number of youth experiencing homelessness, including unaccompanied, pregnant and parenting youth.

### What YHDP Requires

- Communities must bring together a wide variety of stakeholders, including housing providers, local and state child welfare agencies, school districts, workforce development organizations, and the juvenile justice system.
- Communities must convene Youth Action Boards, comprised of youth that have current or past lived experience of homelessness, to lead the planning and implementation of the YHDP.
- Communities must assess the needs of special populations at higher risk of experiencing homelessness, including racial and ethnic minorities, LGBTQ+ youth, parenting youth, youth involved in the foster care and juvenile justice systems, and youth victims of human trafficking.
- Communities will create a coordinated community plan that assesses the needs of youth at-risk of and experiencing homelessness in the community and addresses how it will use the money from the YHDP grant, along with other funding sources, to address these needs.
- Communities may propose innovative projects and test new approaches to address youth homelessness.







## Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program

Round 1	Round 2	Round 3
10 Communities \$33 million	11 Communities \$43 million	23 Communities \$75 million

### YHDP Round 1 & 2 Communities

#### Round 1

Anchorage - \$1.5 million  
 Austin/Travis County - \$5.2 million  
 Cincinnati/Hamilton County - \$3.8 million  
 Connecticut Balance of State - \$6.6 million  
 Kentucky Balance of State - \$1.9 million  
 Northwest Michigan - \$1.3 million  
 Ohio Balance of State - \$2.2 million  
 San Francisco - \$2.9 million  
 Seattle/King County - \$5.4 million  
 Watsonville/Santa Cruz - \$2.2 million

#### Round 2

City of Boston - \$4.92 million  
 Columbus/Franklin County - \$6.07 million  
 Louisville/Jefferson County - \$3.45 million  
 Nashville/Davidson County - \$3.54 million  
 Nebraska Balance of State - \$3.28 million  
 New Mexico Balance of State - \$3.37 million  
 Northwest Minnesota - \$1.41 million  
 San Diego City and County - \$7.94 million  
 Snohomish County - \$2.39 million  
 Vermont Balance of State - \$2 million  
 Washington Balance of State - \$4.63 million

### YHDP Round 3 Communities

Alaska Balance of State (rural): \$1.65 million  
 Allegheny County, Pennsylvania: \$3.49 million  
 Baltimore, Maryland: \$3.70 million  
 Clackamas County, Oregon: \$1.78 million  
 Cook County, Illinois: \$6.08 million  
 Des Moines, Iowa: \$1.87 million  
 Erie & Niagara Falls Counties, New York: \$3.59 million  
 Fairfield County, Connecticut: \$3.01 million  
 Franklin County, Massachusetts (rural): \$1.96 million  
 Gulf Coast, Mississippi (rural): \$2.05 million  
 Honolulu, Hawaii: \$3.8 million  
 Indianapolis, Indiana: \$3.88 million

Northeast Wyoming (rural): \$1.08 million  
 Ohio Balance of State (rural): \$1.47 million  
 Palm Beach County, Florida: \$4.92 million  
 Prince George's County, Maryland: \$3.48 million  
 San Antonio/Bexar County, Texas: \$6.88 million  
 Springfield, Massachusetts: \$2.43 million  
 State of Maine (rural): \$3.35 million  
 State of Montana (rural): \$3.43 million  
 Tucson, Arizona: \$4.56 million  
 Waco County, Texas (rural): \$2.23 million  
 Washington, D.C.: \$4.28 million

YHDP projects will have 2-year grant terms and may be renewed under the Continuum of Care (CoC) Program if they meet program statutory requirements. For more information, FAQs, and community planning resources, visit: [www.hudexchange.info/programs/yhdp/](http://www.hudexchange.info/programs/yhdp/)

# 2019 Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey



## Homeless Report

Health Risk Behaviors of Students  
Not Living in a Parent's or Guardian's Home

Youth Risk Behavior Survey Program  
Health Enhancement and Safety Division  
August 2019



## 2019 Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey - Homeless Report

### Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey

The Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is administered by the Montana Office of Public Instruction every two years to students in grades 7 through 12. The purpose of the survey is to help monitor the prevalence of behaviors that not only influence youth health, but also put youth at risk for the most significant health and social problems that can occur during adolescence. While all schools in Montana can participate in the survey on a volunteer basis, approximately 50 high schools are randomly selected to be included to provide the Montana statewide data to be used in other national YRBS reports.

The 2019 YRBS was conducted in February 2019. Schools administering the survey were provided with detailed written instructions on conducting a random survey in their schools. To encourage accurate responses to sensitive questions, a strict protocol was implemented to protect the privacy and confidentiality of all participating students. The questionnaire was designed without skip patterns to ensure survey completion by students in a similar period of time.

### Survey Validity, Limitations and Results

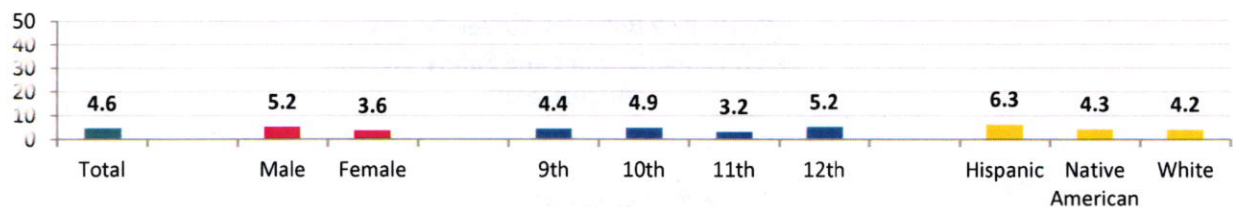
Data used in this report from the 2019 YRBS are based on a random sample survey of Montana high school students. The weighted data results contained in this report can be used to make inferences about the priority health-risk behaviors of all high school students in grades 9 through 12 in all schools in Montana.

For the purpose of this report, students defined as homeless were the 4.6% of students who did not sleep in their parent's or guardian's home (responses B through G on question 91 of the survey). Forty-eight separate risk behaviors were queried for association with students who were homeless. These findings are presented in bullet, table and graph forms in the following report.

91. During the past 30 days, where did you usually sleep?	
A. In my parent's or guardian's home	95.4
B. In the home of a friend, family member, or other person because I had to leave my home or my parent or guardian cannot afford housing	2.0
C. In a shelter or emergency housing	0.6
D. In a motel or hotel	0.4
E. In a car, park, campground, or other public place	0.4
F. I do not have a usual place to sleep	0.3
G. Somewhere else	0.9

### HOMELESSNESS

During the past 30 days, 4.6 percent of students did not usually sleep in their parent's or guardian's home.



More Montana results are on the website located at [Montana YRBS](#).

## 2019 Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey - Homeless Report

### Findings +

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#### ***More likely***

Montana high school students who are homeless are ***more likely*** than students who have a home to have:

- Never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car (25% of homeless students compared to 7% of students who have a home).
- Never or rarely wore a seat belt when driving (23% of homeless students compared to 7% of students who have a home).
- Ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol during the past 30 days (38% of homeless students compared to 18% of students who have a home).
- Driven a car or other vehicle when drinking alcohol (24% of homeless students compared to 6% of students who have a home).
- Carried a weapon such as a gun, knife or club during the past 30 days (38% of homeless students compared to 22% of students who have a home).
- Not gone to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school during the past 30 days (19% of homeless students compared to 9% of students who have a home).
- Been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the past 12 months (24% of homeless students compared to 7% of students who have a home).
- Been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (25% of homeless students compared to 9% of students who have a home).
- Been electronically bullied during the past 12 months (31% of homeless students compared to 17% of students who have a home).
- Been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian or bisexual (26% of homeless students compared to 13% of students who have a home).
- Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months (35% of homeless students compared to 19% of students who have a home).
- Attempted suicide during the past 12 months (35% of homeless students compared to 9% of students who have a home).
- Ever tried cigarette smoking in their lifetime (57% of homeless students compared to 30% of students who have a home).
- Smoked a cigarette during the past 30 days (25% of homeless students compared to 7% of students who have a home).
- Used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days (22% of homeless students compared to 5% of students who have a home).
- Ever used an electronic vapor product (e.g., JUL, Vuse, MarkTen, blu, e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, hookah pens and mods) in their lifetime (87% of homeless students compared to 57% of students who have a home).
- Used electronic vapor products during the past 30 days (59% of homeless students compared to 29% of students who have a home).
- Used an electronic vapor product on school property during the past 30 days (39% of homeless students compared to 18% of students who have a home).
- Had a drink of alcohol during the past 30 days (57% of homeless students compared to 32% of students who have a home).
- Had four or more drinks, if female, five or more drinks, if male, of alcohol within a couple hours during the past 30 days (41% of homeless students compared to 17% of students who have a home).



## 2019 Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey - Homeless Report

### **More likely**

Montana high school students who are homeless are more likely than students who have a home to have:

- Ever used marijuana in their lifetime (70% of homeless students compared to 39% of students who have a home).
- Used marijuana during the past 30 days (38% of homeless students compared to 20% of students who have a home).
- Used methamphetamines in their lifetime (21% of homeless students compared to 2% of students who have a home).
- Ever used ecstasy in their lifetime (30% of homeless students compared to 3% of students who have a home).
- Used prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how it was prescribed in their lifetime (42% of homeless students compared to 11% of students who have a home).
- Had sexual intercourse in their lifetime (72% of homeless students compared to 43% of students who have a home).
- Had sexual intercourse with four or more persons in their lifetime (29% of homeless students compared to 11% of students who have a home).
- Had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months (55% of homeless students compared to 31% of students who have a home).
- Used drugs or alcohol before last sexual intercourse (36% of homeless students compared to 17% of students who have a home).
- Did not eat fruit during the past 7 days (27% of homeless students compared to 10% of students who have a home).
- Did not eat green salad, potatoes, carrots, or other vegetables during the past 7 days (29% of homeless students compared to 17% of students who have a home).
- Drank soda or pop daily (25% of homeless students compared to 12% of students who have a home).
- Drank an energy drink during the past 7 days (17% of homeless students compared to 4% of students who have a home).
- Were not physically active for at least 60 minutes per day on any of the past 7 days (21% of homeless students compared to 12% of students who have a home).
- Received help from a resource teacher, speech therapist, or other special education teacher during the past 12 months (31% of homeless students compared to 14% of students who have a home).

### **Less Likely**

Montana high school students who are homeless are less likely than students who have a home to have:


















- Got 8 or more hours of sleep on an average school night (20% of homeless students compared to 30% of students who have a home).
- Made mostly A's or B's in school during the past 12 months (64% of homeless students compared to 77% of students who have a home).

## 2019 Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey - Homeless Report

Health Risk Behavior Percentage of students	Students who are not homeless	Students who are homeless	Statistical Difference
Never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a vehicle	6.7% (5.3-8.1)	24.9% (18.4-31.2)	△x
Never or rarely wore a seat belt when driving	6.6% (5.2-8.1)	23.0% (15.4-30.5)	△x
Rode with a driver who had been drinking during the past 30 days	17.9% (16.6-19.2)	38.3% (31.0-45.7)	△x
Drove when drinking alcohol during the past 30 days	6.3% (5.1-7.4)	23.6% (15.1-32.0)	△x
Texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days (of drivers)	53.3% (50.1-56.3)	53.6% (42.9-64.3)	
Used the Internet or apps on a cell phone while driving a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days (of drivers)	45.7% (43.1-48.1)	52.8% (43.5-62.2)	
Carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club, during the past 30 days	22.4% (20.6-24.2)	37.7% (28.3-47.1)	△x
Did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school during the past 30 days	8.7% (7.3-10.1)	19.2% (12.6-25.8)	△x
Were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the past 12 months	6.9% (5.8-8.0)	23.7% (14.5-32.9)	△x
Had been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to	9.0% (7.9-10.1)	24.6% (15.9-33.2)	△x
Were bullied on school property during the past 12 months	21.6% (19.8-23.5)	31.1% (22.9-39.3)	
Had been electronically bullied during the past 12 months	17.4% (15.9-18.8)	30.5% (22.3-38.7)	△x
Had been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian or bisexual	12.6% (11.2-13.9)	26.0% (19.0-33.0)	△x
Felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row during the past 12 months	36.2% (34.3-38.1)	46.9% (37.9-55.9)	
Made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months	18.8% (17.3-20.3)	35.2% (26.7-43.8)	△x
Attempted suicide during the past 12 months	8.8% (7.4-10.1)	35.3% (27.3-43.4)	△x



## 2019 Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey - Homeless Report

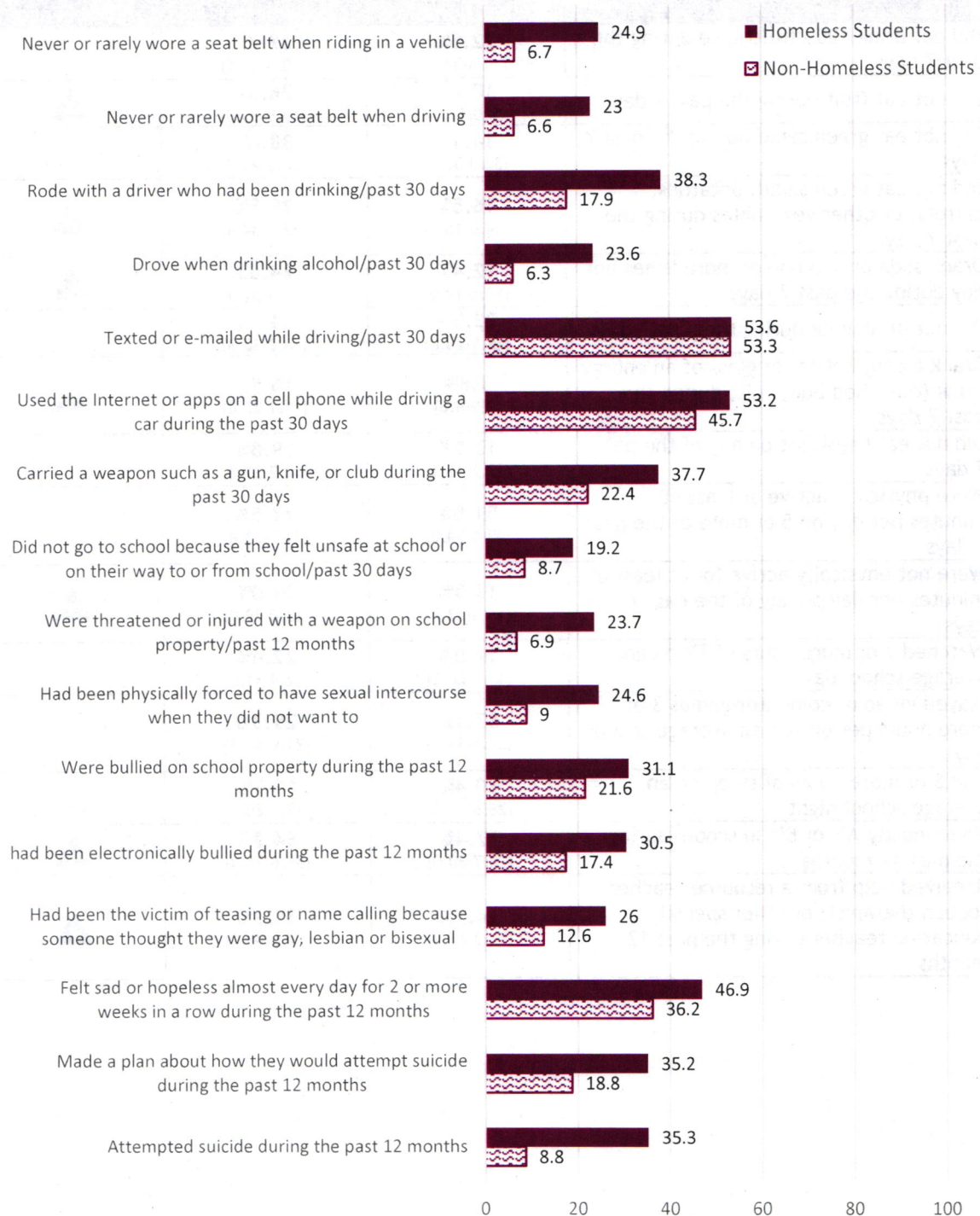
Health Risk Behavior Percentage of students	Students who are not homeless	Students who are homeless	Statistical Difference
Ever tried cigarette smoking	<b>29.8%</b> (27.3-32.2)	<b>57.1%</b> (47.6-66.6)	
Smoked a cigarette during the past 30 days	<b>6.9%</b> (5.7-8.0)	<b>24.6%</b> (17.6-31.5)	
Used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days	<b>5.4%</b> (4.4-6.3)	<b>22.3%</b> (14.1-30.4)	
Ever used electronic vapor products (e.g., JUUL, Vuse, MarkTen, blu, e-cigarettes, vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-hookahs, hookah pens, and mods.)	<b>57.0%</b> (54.4-59.7)	<b>86.5%</b> (80.8-92.2)	
Used electronic vapor products during the past 30 days	<b>28.8%</b> (26.5-31.2)	<b>58.5%</b> (47.9-69.1)	
Used an electronic vapor product on school property during the past 30 days	<b>17.7%</b> (16.0-19.4)	<b>38.8%</b> (30.7-46.8)	
Had a drink of alcohol during the past 30 days	<b>32.3%</b> (30.2-34.4)	<b>56.9%</b> (47.0-66.9)	
Had 4 or more drinks (if female) 5 or more drinks (if male) of alcohol within a couple hours during the past 30 days	<b>16.6%</b> (14.9-18.3)	<b>40.6%</b> (31.3-49.9)	
Ever used marijuana in their lifetime	<b>38.5%</b> (35.7-41.3)	<b>70.3%</b> (62.8-77.8)	
Used marijuana during the past 30 days	<b>20.0%</b> (18.0-22.0)	<b>38.3%</b> (30.3-46.2)	
Ever used methamphetamines in their lifetime	<b>1.5%</b> (0.9-2.1)	<b>20.9%</b> (13.6-28.2)	
Ever used ecstasy in their lifetime	<b>3.1%</b> (2.4-3.8)	<b>29.7%</b> (22.5-36.9)	
Ever used prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how it was prescribed in their lifetime	<b>11.4%</b> (10.2-12.6)	<b>42.1%</b> (33.7-50.5)	
Ever had sexual intercourse in their lifetime	<b>42.5%</b> (39.7-45.3)	<b>71.9%</b> (62.2-81.6)	
Have had sexual intercourse with 4 or more persons in their lifetime	<b>11.2%</b> (10.0-12.6)	<b>28.7%</b> (20.0-37.4)	
Had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months	<b>30.9%</b> (28.5-33.4)	<b>54.9%</b> (44.3-65.6)	
Used drugs or alcohol before last sexual intercourse	<b>17.1%</b> (14.7-19.6)	<b>35.7%</b> (24.6-46.8)	

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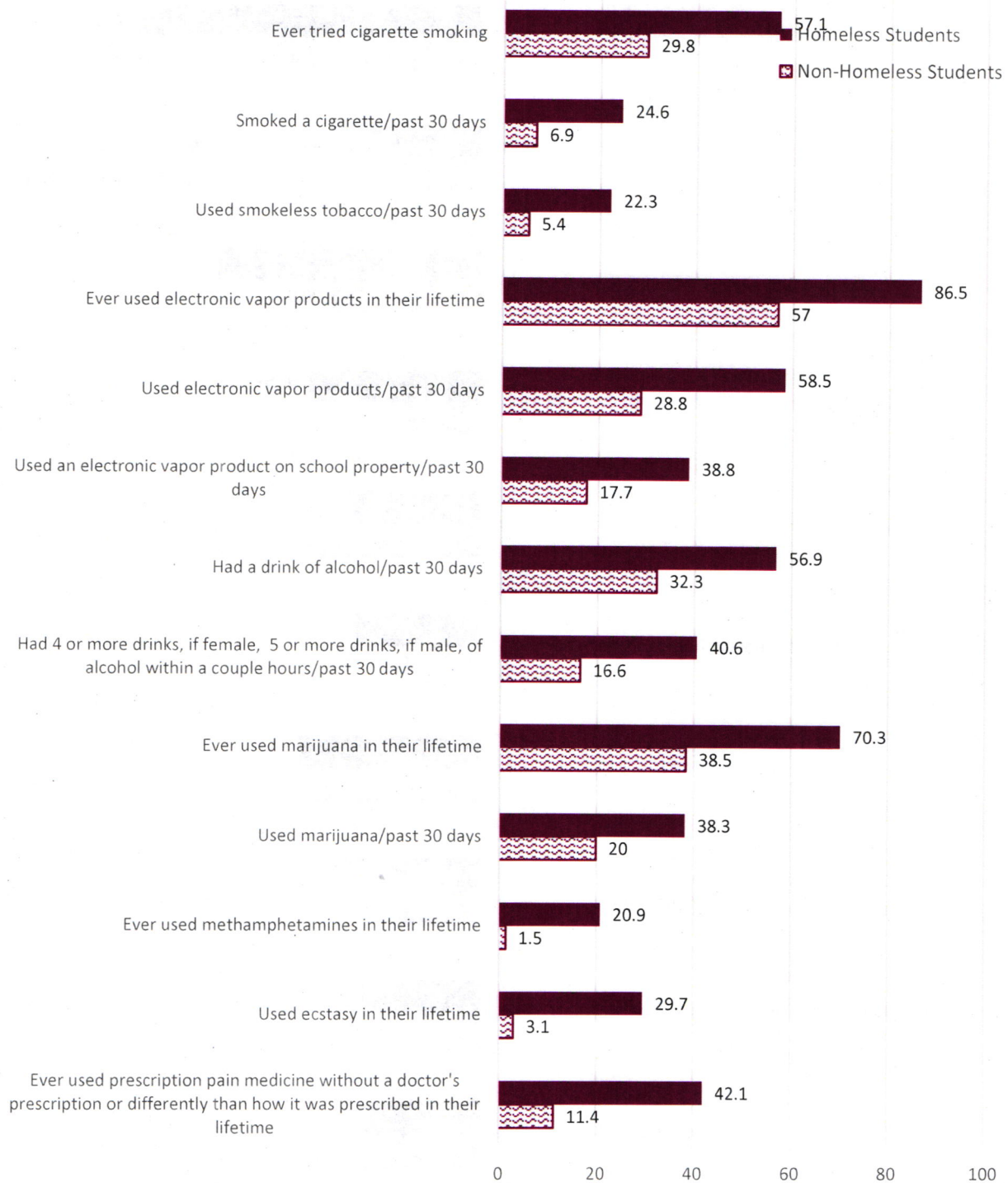
Health Risk Behavior Percentage of students	Students who are not homeless	Students who are homeless	Statistical Difference
Did not drink 100% fruit juice during the past 7 days	<b>32.5%</b> (30.4-34.6)	<b>27.7%</b> (20.3-35.1)	
Did not eat fruit during the past 7 days	<b>10.2%</b> (9.0-11.4)	<b>26.5%</b> (19.9-33.0)	△x
Did not eat green salad during the past 7 days	<b>34.1%</b> (32.0-36.1)	<b>38.0%</b> (30.3-45.7)	
Did not eat green salad, potatoes, carrots, or other vegetables during the past 7 days	<b>16.5%</b> (14.6-18.5)	<b>28.5%</b> (22.1-34.8)	△x
Drank soda or pop one or more times per day during the past 7 days	<b>12.4%</b> (10.8-14.0)	<b>24.6%</b> (17.3-31.9)	△x
Did not drink milk during the past 7 days	<b>23.5%</b> (21.9-25.0)	<b>24.3%</b> (18.2-30.3)	
Drank a can, bottle, or glass of an energy drink (e.g., Red Bull, Jolt) during the past 7 days	<b>3.8%</b> (2.9-4.6)	<b>16.9%</b> (11.1-22.8)	△x
Did not eat breakfast on any of the past 7 days	<b>13.9%</b> (12.7-15.1)	<b>19.8%</b> (12.2-27.3)	
Were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more of the past 7 days	<b>51.5%</b> (49.1-54.0)	<b>42.5%</b> (31.5-53.4)	
Were not physically active for at least 60 minutes per day on any of the past 7 days	<b>11.5%</b> (10.3-12.7)	<b>21.0%</b> (13.0-29.0)	△x
Watched 3 or more hours of TV on an average school day	<b>19.0%</b> (17.4-20.5)	<b>22.4%</b> (12.9-31.8)	
Played video or computer games 3 or more hours per day on an average school day	<b>37.1%</b> (34.5-39.7)	<b>29.3%</b> (21.9-36.7)	
Had 8 or more hours of sleep on an average school night	<b>30.4%</b> (28.6-32.3)	<b>19.7%</b> (13.1-26.3)	△x
Made mostly A's or B's in school during the past 12 months	<b>77.4%</b> (74.7-80.0)	<b>64.3%</b> (55.6-73.0)	△x
Received help from a resource teacher, speech therapist, or other special education teacher during the past 12 months	<b>14.1%</b> (12.7-15.5)	<b>31.3%</b> (22.5-40.2)	△x



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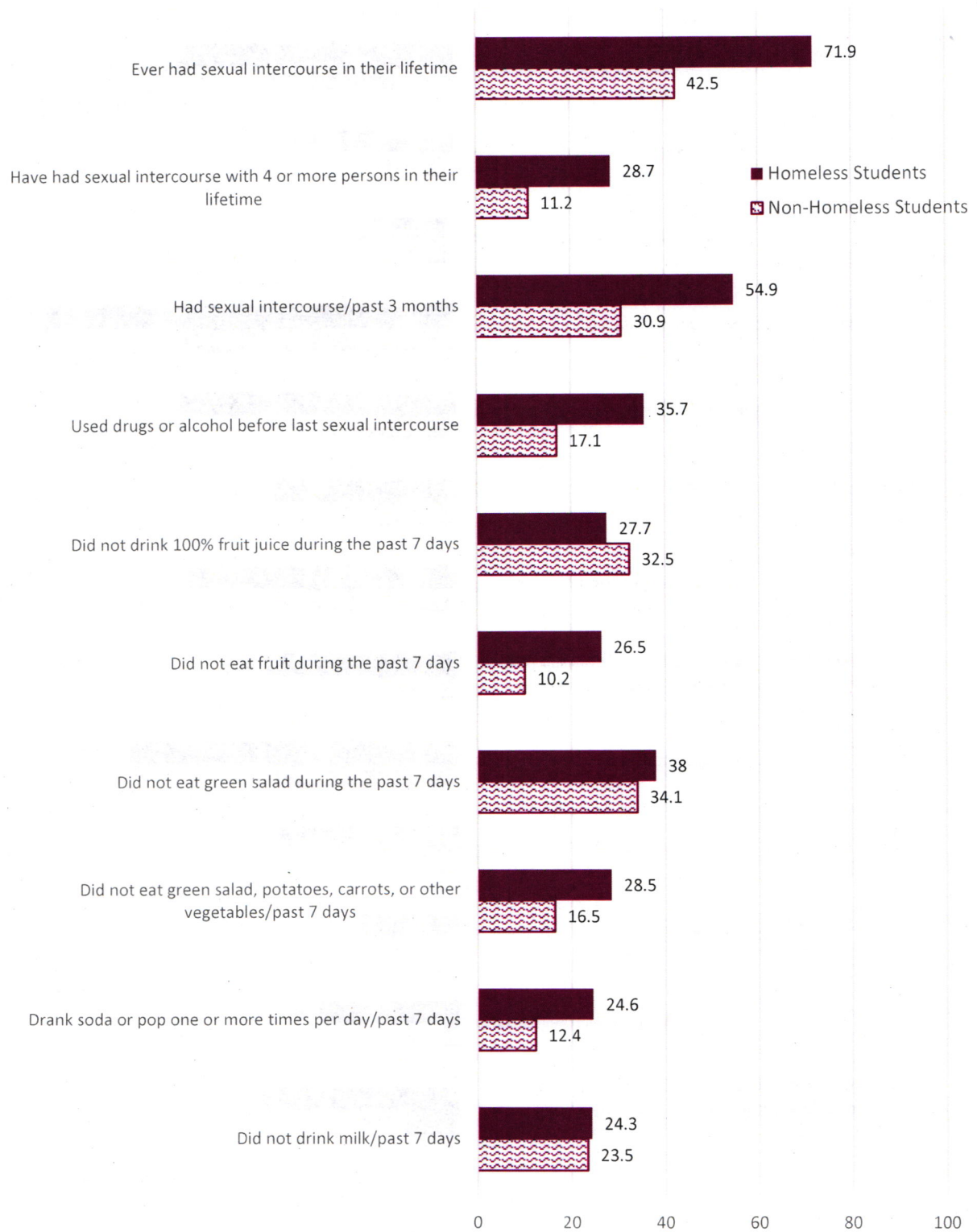


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